

FLOODED EUROPE

THE DESTRUCTIVE RISING OF THE
VALLEY RIVERS.

The Rhine, the Main, the Vesula, the Danube, and
Other Streams Carrying Death and Destruction
Down their Courses—The Sufferings of
the People—Aid Called For—Etc.

BERLIN, January 12.—Between Christmas and New Year's the note of alarm was sounded in central Europe that the head waters of the Rhine, the Main, the Danube, the Inn, the Moldau, the Vistula, the Oder, the Elbe, the

Thiess and Weser were rising, owing to the melting snow in the Alps. There was also a heavy rainfall. Soon afterward the worst fears were realized. The districts bordering on these streams were inundated, and the floods, which overflowed the banks laid the fields, vineyards and dwellings for miles under water, causing more destruction than the deluge of a month since. Throughout upper and lower Austria and Bohemia the thrivings of the deep snow were very sudden, and the numerous avalanches fell in Styria, blocking the railroads. By New Year's the Danube had overflowed its right bank at Vienna, flooding the railway and station, and driving the officials into upper floor offices. In some towns the poor took refuge among the houses, and the deer of game, roebuck, pheasants, hares and partridges drifted down the river. There is scarcely any abatement as yet, the water is still rising, and the inundation has reached its maximum level in Vienna, 663 in Pesth, and 673 in Pressburg. It is hoped that, if the dikes hold out, the worst is past. Linz and Pesth have suffered most among the larger towns, 75,000 people being in the latter city, and the city is almost entirely submerged. The country folk say that their herds with difficulty, but left their

domance to the mercy of the waters. The damage to property is serious everywhere, but the loss of life is especially appalling. In the Rhine provinces, the inundations were more destructive than for many years. The city of Mayence is in a critical position, the water having advanced to the level of the roofs of the houses. The entire plain between Mannheim and Worms is a great lake ten feet deep. Five villages have been destroyed and 230 people have fallen. In the Reid district, near Worms, the villages of Heideberg, Secklar and Heideberg have collapsed. Ten thousand people are completely destitute. At Mannheim nothing is visible from the observatory but a sea of water, with a few trees and roofs. At Heideberg the water has risen to the ceilings of the houses. At Mannheim and Worms the people are supplying food from Worms to Boden and Lamspertheim. At Bergstrasse, the Rhine burst through the dams and swept away houses and herds. All the streets of the Rhine province are now a sea of water. The suburbs form an extensive lake. Five hundred people are homeless. Below Cologne the little towns of Mulheim, Werdern and Warringen are entirely under water. In Fresenheim houses have fallen and the people are starving. In the Netherlands many in many cases are prisoners in their half submerged dwellings, and are threatened

with famine. The Rhine is now beginning to flow slowly, after remaining at its highest point for several days. The people of Hesse and Baden are busying themselves with relieving the distress. Berlin and other towns have opened subscriptions, but the damage done is so great that the government fears that public and private charity will be taxed to the utmost. The Russian government has already granted £25,000 for their relief, and the government of Hesse has given the same sum for subscriptions in Prussia have reached £175,000.

In Raab, Hungary, soldiers have been placed along the dykes to prevent the people from using the water for their own purposes. The danger of the dykes breaking is a very dangerous river. The repairing of the dykes has been impossible since the freshet set in in the whole Rhine valley is frozen over.

BERLIN, January 12.—In the reichstag yesterday, the annual motion of the social democrats for the repeal of the repressive laws was rejected, after a debate in which Hon. von Helldorf, minister of justice, was attacking the anti-socialist law as execrable.

PARIS, JANUARY 12.—The remains of Gambetta were removed at 6:45 o'clock this morning from Pere la Chaise cemetery. There were very few persons present, and no demonstration. The train which carried the remains started for Nice at 9 o'clock this morning. Several personal friends of the deceased accompanied the remains, which will be placed in the family vault at Nice this afternoon. According to the present arrangements the funeral of Gambetta will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral will be held in the presence of the delegation from Paris which endeavored to induce him to alter his decision in regard to the disposition of his remains. It is said that after his death Paris might take his son's body and dispatch from Rome to the Exchange telegraph company such an autograph letter from the Emperor as would be necessary to the Emperor. It has been noticed at the Vatican. The Reichstag, on motion of Herr Windthorst, ultra-montane leader, has unanimously voted to send a telegram to Gambetta's family for his donation for the relief of the sufferers by the floods.

AN IRISH CONVICTION.
MELBOURNE, January 12.—After a four days' trial, the Criminal Jury of the City of Melbourne has returned a verdict against the secretary of the organizing committee of the national league, as been convicted of the charge of having used intimidating language in having said at a meeting held at the Victoria Public House, for the purpose of forming a branch of the league, that more prosperous farmers must be told that if they did not throw themselves into the movement, they would be the slaves of the more numerous and poorer class of laborers. The agitation directed against them. He was sentenced to imprisonment for two months with hard labor. He gave notice of an appeal and was bailed out. The appeal was granted and he was posted at the Limerick post-office to-day. Not being addressed it fortunately escaped being stamped, whereby a terrific explosion was caused. The police are inquiring into the affair.

THE EGYPTIAN CONTEL.
LONDON, January 12.—A Cairo dispatch to the Times says Lord Cromer informed the Egyptian cabinet that he had received a request from the Great Britain withdraw from the con-

and suggests the appointment of a European financial adviser, who will not interfere with the public administration. M. de Pavis, January 19, 1906, writes to the commission on the disappearance of the consul in Egypt by the resignation of Sir Auckland Calvin, English controller general, says that France, while not committing any act of hostility against an old ally, not engaging in any serious prosecution, still reserves the right to reject any illusory compensations that may be offered her, and to avoid any act having the appearance of an acceptance of what is accomplished. Several other newspapers affirm that France is resolved to uphold her right in Egypt, and states that the question will probably be submitted to conference.

CAIRO, January 12.—It is reported that the khedive will, in a few days, issue a decree abolishing European control in Egypt, on account of the withdrawal of Sir Auckland Baldwin.

E. Shaw, cashier of the broken City bank, to whose peculations and over drawing of his account, the Jersey city bank troubles are attributable, was arrested at midnight last night at his home in Orange valley, New Jersey. Shaw was committed to the Jersey City Jail.

CINCINNATI, January 12.--The Cincinnati Lord Oil Refining company made an assignment to-day. It now appears that the immediate cause of the assignment of the company was the unexplained absence of E. W. Blair, manager. He was thought to be in Chicago on business, but the company discovered that he had gone with his family and heavy baggage to Florida Keys. It is not yet known whether his accounts are correct, but the manner of his disappearance led the

LIVERPOOL, January 12.—This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton brokers' association states that the demand for the United States crop is in favor of buyers. American demand is fair demand, but the demand is being freely met. Quotations are unchanged in Sea Island. Sales were small and rates are unimportant. Futures are steady at 15 1/2 to 16 1/4 d, but subsequently fluctuated and closed at a decline of 3-64 for all positions.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The business failures of the past seven days, as reported to E. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, number 262, an increase of 38, as compared with last week. The geographical distribution is as follows: Eastern states, 28; western, 17; southern, 20, middle Atlantic, Pacific 24, Canada 17, New York city 30; total, 262. The large increase in failures in every section of the country is apparent, especially at the west and south.

LONDON, January 12.—In Mining Lane there were several sales of Java sugar; cargoes sold at 28s. 6d. to 24s. 1½d. per hundred weight. Colony plantation coffee advanced 1½d. to 11½d. per cwt. The highest prices were for large public sales of tea. Prices were about the same. Zanzibar cloves further declined.

MANCHESTER, January 12.—The Manchester Guardian, in its commercial article this morning, says: Prices are steady, and producers are well supplied with orders.

A MURDEROUS FATHER.
Accused of the Murder of One Son, He Hides His
Time and Kills a Second.
BELLEVILLE, ILL., JANUARY 12. (P. M.)

For the murder of Annie Geyer on May 28th last. The execution took place in the jail in presence of about 50 persons. Mathews was attended by 25 ministers. He conducted himself on the scaffold with great firmness, bidding good bye to all in a clear, strong voice. His neck was not broken, and it was not more than 20 minutes before the physicians decided he was dead. Mathews was a young man desperately in love with Miss Geyer, to whom at one time he was engaged, but he became disappointed and was discarded, and because the lady would not renew the engagement.

BALTIMORE, January 12.—The body of Joseph Wiesel, a resident of Baltimore, was found this afternoon about three miles north of the city with a bullet wound in the right temple. In his right hand was a revolver, and to the left a wine glass, and an empty wine bottle was on the ground near by. On his person was the following, written in German: "As I have lived, so I have died, always merry. My last glass is tendered to my friends."

CINCINNATI, January 12.—John B. Hoffman, tailor, fatally shot his son Robert, aged 22, at his home this morning. Hoffman was drunk and had a quarrel with his son last night. This morning he arose early and hid behind the door until his son started out to work, when he fired, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. Five years ago Hoffman killed another son, but was not convicted. He

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—The Times-
democrat's Monroe special says: A preliminary
examination of L. D. McLain for killing
McCullough was held to-day and McLain
as released under \$5,000 bond.

WHEELING, West Virginia, January 12 —
Mrs. Hettie Cunningham, a widow, at noon
to-day threw her three year-old boy from the
suspension bridge at Fairmont into the Mo-
nongahela river, a distance of 52 feet, and

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Ballism Nominated for the Senate in Illinois—Win-
don's Canvass.

DETROIT, Mich., January 12.—The united members of the democratic and greenbackers of the legislature held a caucus last evening, and after adopting the three quarters rule, ballotted for a candidate for United States senator. On the seventh ballot, Byron

Stout, of Pontiac, was nominated by 41 votes out of 48.

St. Paul, January 12.—The republican senatorial caucus last night nominated William Windom by sixty-one to one for Governor Davis, and one for Gordon E. Coll. Fifty republicans said out of the caucus. Windom's friends claim that 12 more will vote for him in the legislature. It takes 76 to elect.

Springfield, Ill., January 12.—The republican joint caucus last night nominated Gov.

Vanderbilt Buying Railroad.
Chicago, January 12.—The Chicago Tribune says Mr. Vanderbilt, tired of paying the Illinois Central railroad company a heavy rental for the use of its tracks into the city by the Michigan Central, and desiring also free entrance for his new acquisition, the "Nickel Plate," is contemplating the purchase of the Illinois Central, and in fact has been quietly buying its stock, evidently intending to get the hands of the leading stockholders of that road.

A MILLIONAIRE'S AMUSEMENTS.

From the New Haven Register.

Mr. Winans, who lost his case against J. T. MacKenzie in Edinburgh for the election of the crofters from the range he had bought for shooting, is a brother of Thomas Winans, who died at Newport in 1878. Both the brothers resided abroad for many years. The Baltimore Sun says that few private places in London are more splendid than that occupied by the surviving brother in Kensington palace gardens. The first object that was put down was a magnificent expanse, made to order, and costing hundreds of dollars, but this did not suit Mr. Winans' taste, he ordered the second, and had it put down right over the first. It is likely that the double floor covering cost \$5,000. Mr. Winans' family consists only of his wife and himself and two sons, Walter and Louis. Mr. Winans himself cares for nothing but engineering and deer shooting, although he spends his money lavishly to gratify the tastes of those around him. He has a nursery and a deer park, and often says that he would not cross the Atlantic for \$100,000. Mr. Winans' income in 1877 was \$200,000, and he is now worth \$1,000,000. He is a member of the House of Commons, and is a member of the House of Commons, and is a member of the House of Commons.

When the Winans brothers lived in Russia, during the building by them in company with the late Joseph Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia, of the Moscow and St. Petersburg railway, they maintained the same elegant style that the family now does in London. Mr. Winans had an elegant motor car, and he was rarely to be seen there, and frequently expressed a wish to acquire an American "carriage" on the Clyde, which cost about \$100,000. It is believed by his own family that he will be able to cross the Atlantic in five days. This is the third vessel of the same type that Mr. Winans has built. The first two were much smaller and were built in London. The third is a large motor car, and is the most complete of the kind. It is understood that the three vessels, from first to last, have cost over \$1,000,000.

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ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 13, 1883.

The signal service bureau indicates for the South Atlantic states, warmer fair weather, easterly shifting to southerly winds, stationary or lower pressure.

Governor Stephens's prompt and proper action in the Soble case has met with its proper result in Secretary Lincoln's order surrendering Soble. The governor "had the law on" the president, and made the best of it.

The long continued cotton factory case has drawn to a close, unless Judge Settle's opinion is appealed from. The general public which is not interested in the details of the suit will be glad to learn that henceforth the cotton factory will be devoted to making cotton for clothing but not for suits.

A paragraph is floating around the state giving a graphic description of how Jim Dixon, a pardoned convict, figured with prominence in the recent county election in Atlanta. The main trouble with the paragraph is that there is no truth in it. No man of the name has been pardoned by Governor Stephens, or any other governor.

A WARNING to people who have not been vaccinated is contained in an interview with Dr. Drake. Mr. Fuller went before the city council and so bitterly opposed compulsory vaccination that the operation was not performed on him. He and his family now have the small-pox. There could be no more forcible lesson than this incident.

Nothing has been heard lately of a new school house. Atlanta's educational facilities have done almost as much for her as her railroad facilities. Yearly large numbers of people are attracted here by the opportunity to secure a good education for their children. Such opportunities are now practically lacking merely because of the need of buildings to accommodate the scholars. The need should be remedied.

YOUNG GEBHART is the victim of bad advice. He cannot escape the newspaper reporters by hiring a man to write letters to the papers. There are thousands of these young men in the land, and it is their trade to seek something fresh every day. An open letter is the meat upon which they feed. If Mr. Gebhart really desired to avoid notoriety in the newspapers, any experienced circus agent will tell him that a handful of imported cigars and six matinee tickets will go further than a hundred dollar bill. A young man as unsophisticated as Gebhart is a genuine newspaper sensation.

The esteemed Philadelphia Times is begging the president to promptly veto the whisky bill, but, as Mr. Arthur is what the Hon. Frank Hutton would call an able and ingenious republican, it is doubtful whether he will even take into consideration the purposes of the bill. From beginning to end it is a piece of jobbery and corruption. It is a desperate attempt to swindle the public, and the weakness of congressmen has made the attempt so successful that nothing remains but for the lobby to secure Mr. Arthur's signature, and in the very nature of things, this ought to be an easy matter.

SERGEANT BALLANTYNE, the English barrister who came to this country awhile ago for the purpose of telling us a great many things we didn't know, has packed up his bath-tub and retired unceremoniously from our golden shores. The sergeant came among us to lecture, and managed to get as far as Cincinnati, where he broke down and gave up. He is a nice old gentleman, but terribly slow, and he never could understand the humor of the newspaper reporters. He regarded three good-natured young men as Philistines, and he surrendered to them by shaking the dust of our lively civilization from his feet.

THE MILWAUKEE's heartrending disaster has produced a shock that few similar events have made. There was so great and so unnecessary a sacrifice of life that a flush of indignation arises at the thought of how easily much of the sad result might have been avoided. Hindsight is better than foresight, but it needed not this sacrifice to enforce the necessity of putting telegraph wires underground in large cities. It was to these lines—more numerous than the hangman's rope in such an event—that so great a loss of life took place in the Potter building fire in New York last year. The further details of the Milwaukee fire are touching and piteous, and many are the lessons it enforces, especially upon hotel builders; and it has set nearly every leading journal asking, are our hotels safe in case of fire?

JUDGE HOYT ON ILLEGAL VOTING. Illegal voting is beyond all question the political evil of the state. In states in which there are two powerful, closely-balanced parties it is bad enough, and in the south at the present time it is not too much to say that ballot-boxes are without proper safeguard, and almost without restraint of any kind. The only real supervisors of our elections are the candidates of the particular occasion, and the outcome is therefore not to be wondered at. Senator Hoyt suggests elsewhere in this morning's paper that a very practicable remedy can be found in a carefully-prepared registration law. Nearly every other state that has grappled with the evil of illegal voting, has found such a law desirable, if not indispensable. And the truth is, no man who is at once honest and intelligent will be apt to object to a registration law, unless it involves considerable additional expense; for a

mere listing of the voters is not open to any other sound objection. The remainder of Judge Hoyt's programme is doubtless impracticable. The only cognizance that the law should take of the voluntary assemblies of the people should be of a police nature. The sovereigns of the state should be restrained from breaking each other's head, but in every other respect they should be left to work out their will in their own way. A "primary," too, is a very indefinite gathering, and who shall determine what is a "primary" and what is not? The third plank of Judge Hoyt's platform is Arcadian; and, like the proposed control of the primaries, it would become altogether superfluous, if we once had a comprehensive and stringent registration law.

TWO BILLS GONE GLIMMERING. The Lowell bankruptcy bill and the Blair educational bill have lost their special advantages in the senate, and both go to the calendar, where they will probably be found at the end of the session.

The Blair bill was the special order last Wednesday. The tariff bill was to be presented at 2 o'clock, and the friends of the educational bill tried to retain its special privileges until the tariff bill could be disposed of. The senate was unwilling to continue this advantage to the educational bill, which proposes to divide among the states on the basis of illiteracy an annual sum beginning at \$1,000,000, and decreasing one million a year until ten annual payments shall have been made. The refusal of the senate to favor the position of the bill shows that the northern senators had decided its defeat, and the verdict of Wednesday may therefore be considered as final so far as this session is concerned. The republican party is unwilling to do its part to educate the mass of voters that it suddenly threw upon the country, although it is more than ready to vote away vast sums for almost any project that can be named, from pensions to subsidy schemes. The south can stand illiteracy at the ballot-box, perhaps, as well as the north can; at least, all will have to bear with its dangers and inconveniences until we have a congress that thinks more of the general good than of special schemes and privileges and local interests.

When the educational bill had been shelved, the friends of the bankruptcy bill attempted to have it continued as unfinished business, so that it could be brought up after the tariff bill was disposed of; but this could not be gained, because unanimous consent was necessary, and Mr. Blair, who was in a pet over the defeat of his educational bill, objected. The senate seems to be disposed to favor a bankruptcy bill, but the friends of the equity bankruptcy bill are inclined to oppose the Lowell bill, preferring no legislation on the subject to the passage of the Lowell bill. The entire subject has doubtless gone to join the educational bill.

After the tariff bill is disposed of there will not be much over thirty days of the session left, and those days will be given to the appropriation bills and other bills that come up from the house.

CHILI AND THE ISTHMIAN. Chili, the little South American republic, which, backed by English interests and substantial English sympathy, has recently made a conquest of Peru, is disposed to push all its advantages to the uttermost. It has taken advantage of the extraordinary blunders in diplomacy made by the Arthur administration, and, after compelling the American envoy and other representatives to eat a very large slice of humble pie, is now making arrangements to establish itself on the Isthmus of Panama.

This, as a matter of course, is another movement dictated by British interests, and is no doubt made upon the strength of indirect assurances from quarters close to the British government. The pretext for war against Colombia which Chili proposes to make, at the instance of her British backers, is the free passage of Peruvian arms permitted by that country.

Chili has already furnished Ecuador with two steamers and ten thousand rifles, and these will be promptly used against Colombia.

Meanwhile Chili is pressing her own claims for the damages against the Isthmian government with a heat and vigor which, taken in connection with the rejection of a proposed arbitration and the threat of the Chilean newspapers, look very much like war. While this is going on, the diplomats, so called, who misrepresent the United States simply because they represent the folly of a republican administration, are trotting around from snub to insult with mediation devices fresh from Mr. Whatshisn's trundle bed.

There is no doubt that Chili is fully prepared for the enterprise, and there is still less doubt that her own desires are fed by British advice. She has a navy equal to the emergency, an army larger than she needs in Peru, and the prospect is tempting. We desire to predict now that the project will have the moral (or immoral) aid and support of the British organs in this country which applaud the belittling of the influence of the United States in the Peruvian matter, and that it will have the official sanction of the influential British attorneys who draw salaries in the state department.

PENSION FRAUDS. A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel, who says that he lives in a rural community of not exceeding one thousand inhabitants, calls attention to some new features of the pension swindle. He declares that the liberality of the government in the matter of pensions is shamefully abused, and he thinks there is something wrong in either the vigilance of the officials or the laws and rules governing the evidence. Within the boundaries of the correspondent's community there are at least half a dozen cases where pensions have been awarded to persons who would be found not entitled to them were any kind of investigation to take place.

Other cases from the same community are now in course of examination by the pension office where it is expected pensions will be granted to persons who, while they served in the army, incurred disease and injury after the war closed. The truth is, the whole pension business is a fraud. It is a swindle upon the old soldiers as well as the taxpayers of the country.

The only persons who profit by it are the pension agents and their confederates. The pension list should be printed in order that every community in the country might be able to point out the frauds upon it. In this only can the swindle be partially mitigated and the vast fund directed into the appropriate channels.

APART from this there may be frauds in the pension office; but this is an evil that cannot be cured until the democratic civil service reform movement places honest men in office.

COTTON TIES AGAIN. Why should the tax upon cotton ties be increased from 36 per cent ad valorem to 81 per cent? The increase in the tax will amount to about \$500,000 a year. Now, on what ground, in the name of common sense, can this additional sum be wrested from the southern farmers to build up and make more profitable the business of six men, or perhaps six mills, in the eastern states? It certainly cannot be on the ground that the producers of cotton are becoming bloated with wealth. It can not well be on the ground that a margin of thirty-six per cent and transportation charges is not a reasonable basis of profit in the home production of ties. If the six eastern mills cannot make ties at a profit under such advantages, it is time to inquire whether the struggling planting interest does not need help as much as the six mills in the eastern states. It is "the six" against the cotton growers of sixteen states. The "six" are ahead as things stand. The tariff commission and the senate finance committee endorse the demand of the six mills and dismiss the remonstrances of the great agricultural interest against further plundering. The six mills demand that a tax of 81 per cent ad valorem shall be levied upon every man who buys cotton ties—an increase of 100 per cent on its duty—and our farmers are powerless unless their representatives, first in the senate, and then in the house, can defeat this demand of the merciless eastern mills.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS. The Savannah News favors a system of industrial schools, rather than one school attached to the state university. It thinks, in other words, that a school not over ambitious in each city of the state, would be more useful than a high grade polytechnic department of the university. It cites the branches of the agricultural department of that institution, which "have not even risen to the dignity of a farce." "It would," the News goes on to say, "be unfortunate if the polytechnic school, so much needed to supply our machine and other works throughout the state with skilled laborers, should fall into the same line of action without regard to the object for which it was designed." Our Savannah contemporary thinks that "if a system is entered upon, such schools may properly be located in different sections, as they really should be in a great state of such rapid growth and variety of industries, in order to cover all the advantages of population and appropriate to the peculiarities of the institution."

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railroad commissioner system in Wisconsin has been a success, and while the complaints have not been numerous they have always received prompt attention. I am informed that during a long term years ago a single case of litigation was grown out of a complaint lodged with the commissioner, but in every instance an amicable adjustment has been had, satisfactory to all parties concerned. It has been found much easier and better to adjust than to litigate.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. WENDELL PHILLIPS is in bad health. Mr. GLADSTONE is going to the south of Europe soon.

CLARK MILLS, the sculptor, died in Washington yesterday morning.

The original "Old Probabilities," General Meigs, is a new monument.

QUEEN VICTORIA eats plum pudding in the form of soup on Christmas day.

Governor BEN BUTLER is at his office at half past eight in the morning.

GENERAL HANCOCK has been elected president of the military service institution.

SETH DERRING who died at Wellesley, Mass., last week, aged ninety-four had been a Free Mason over seventy years.

M. SPULLER, republican, who was yesterday elected vice president of the French chamber of deputies, received 192 votes, against 145 for M. ROYER, radical. This indicates that Gambetta is not very strong in the chamber.

Major EDWARD LEE, of Springfield, Ill., one of the northern visitors, now in Florida, was a captain during the Blackhawk war and the then young Abe Lincoln was a private in his company. Major Lee is eighty-six years of age.

EX-GOVERNOR PLAINFIELD, in his maiden effort editorially, writes that he proposes to adhere firmly to the "school of politics represented by Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln"—which some may regard as an odd kind of "middle way."

THERE is one young man in Washington who has the sincere respect as well as regard of all the old silver-tops of the navy. He is Wales, the surgeon general of the navy, who is a practical young doctor, and endows his high position with the lives of one of the busiest lives possible. He is not only a physician but a surgeon and an anatomist of high standing. The old-timers will enjoy being respected by him because they know that he knows them through and through, and that he is in earnest. His respect is not a mere courtesy, but a genuine respect. The fulfillment of several predictions that this or that man would die within a specified time has been the feeling of the navy. Wales is a young man who respects his young physician.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE. The cotton crop of Mississippi, in 1882, was 971,794 bales.

NEW ORLEANS has a tobacco factory with 700 employees.

The Chester, S. C., cotton seed oil mills are in operation.

LOUISIANA will make more sugar this year than ever before.

There is 17 candidates for comptroller before the Tennessee legislature.

The Wesson mills, of Mississippi, pay to their employees \$11.00 per month.

MR. BERNARD DANGEAN, of St. Mary, Louisiana, will make 900 hogheads of sugar.

One acre of land at Crystal Springs, Mississippi, produced 81,063 worth of tomatoes.

DURING December, 111,830 proof gallons of spirits were rectified by the 24 rectifiers in New Orleans.

ONLY 30 odd miles need to be graded on the Georgia Pacific railroad between Birmingham and Anniston.

The spring races of the Blood Horse association, of Nashville, will begin April 30, and continue six days.

THERE is not a town in Sumter county, South Carolina, where spirituous liquors are now legally sold as a beverage.

A German went to Ponehantona, La., one year ago, and took thirty-five acres of land. He now has 15,000 cabbages and will shortly plant thirty-five barrels of Irish potatoes.

HOYT ON REGISTRATION. The Senator's Views on an Important Subject—Illegal Voting.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 8, 1883.—Hon. S. B. Hoyt—Dear Sir: As there is considerable discussion going on about illegal voting, registration, etc., we would like to have your views on the subject.

Yours respectfully, JAMES A. WATSON, DUNN, JOHNSON & CO., W. M. LOWRY, A. L. MYNATT, C. W. WYLY, F. H. BELL.

ATLANTA, GA., January 11th, 1883.—Messrs. Jas. A. Watson, Dunn, Johnson & Co., W. M. Lowry, A. L. Mynatt, F. H. Bell, before me. In all governments, your note, 8th inst., before me. In all governments, your note, 8th inst., before me. In all governments, your note, 8th inst., before me.

OUR is not the only age and time in which corrupt men have prevailed. Human nature was human nature in the "good old days," we hear so much about, as it is now. We will not find an Arcadia short of the millennium. As long as the love is the mainspring of human action, candidates will fight to win, and will "stoop to conquer" by doing things which their own consciences disapprove of, and which they are ever after ashamed of.

BUT it is a great error to suppose that candidates are not as much influenced by the corrupt practices at elections, of which all lovers of law and order so justly complain, as the voters. When candidates are so much influenced by the corrupt practices at elections, of which all lovers of law and order so justly complain, as the voters. When candidates are so much influenced by the corrupt practices at elections, of which all lovers of law and order so justly complain, as the voters.

A reform will benefit them as much as anybody else, while, therefore, everybody desires a reform, and everybody is ready to support it. The case, must be, must be, must be. All we can do is to try to devise the best remedy we can. The remedy I suggest is as follows:

1. A general registration law for the whole state. The arguments in favor of this law are too numerous to set forth.

2. A general law regulating the primary elections of the political parties. Let this law simply prescribe penalties for illegal voting or repeatings at elections, leaving it to the political parties to decide what class of voters shall vote, but prohibiting any person from voting more than a legal voter.

Several years ago, my friend, Judge Kilbourn, suggested to me such a law. With all my admiration of the good, sound sense and judgment of the judge, I did not then think it was practicable, but further reflection has led me to believe that such a law is not only practicable, but would be of vast benefit to the state. It would prevent the many barefaced frauds now perpetrated at primaries, and enable us to rely on a fair election. I am confirmed in this belief by finding among the New York states a law of this kind. I am now drafting a bill of this sort. If the two acts above described cannot be passed as general state laws, then the favor local acts of the same sort for Fulton county.

3. As auxiliary to the foregoing I suggest the formation of a local association composed of such voters as will sign a pledge that they will not vote for any candidate who will not file with the association an affidavit that he will not spend one cent, either himself or through his supporters, or any other way on account of the election, unless it be for such expenses as may be approved by a committee of the association, appointed for that purpose.

These are my views. Something must be done to remedy the great evil now existing. Can you suggest a better scheme than the foregoing? I pause for a reply. S. B. HOYT.

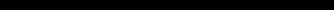
AN OLD OFFICE SEEKER. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Marietta, January 12.—A story was told of Lewis Cass, an old friend of his, his career, by General Wetmore, of New York, than whom few are living understood the ins and outs of Washington and the crooked ways of politics better or enjoyed more keenly a good story.

It has occurred to me that the "point" might be

appreciated even now by many a "seeker" after office. Lewis Cass, on arriving at the department of state (he was then secretary), found on his desk the card of a gentleman from his native state. The door-keeper was told to show him in, which he did. A stout old farmer grasped the secretary's hand with a "Well, Lew, I'm mighty glad to see you, but mebbe you don't remember me." Of course the secretary received him cordially—he was a constituent—he looked him over carefully—couldn't recall him, and was compelled to say, "Well, no, sir; you have me a advantage of me." The farmer gave his name and Cass remembered the comrade of his youth, through all the changes forty years had made. The secretary was profuse in expressions of pleasure at seeing his old friend again, and all that, and finally said: "There, now, Lew? That's just what I told you. You know I would do anything in the world for you, in my power." "That's just what I told you," said Cass, "I know Lew when he was a youngster, and I know he wouldn't change like that." "Cass—Well, now Joe, what is it? How can I help you? Just say it; if it is in my power, I will do it for you most willingly; you know there's nothing in the world that I wouldn't do for you. Now what is it?" "Farmer—Well, I don't know just what it is, but I believe they call it, any way, it's there's plenty pay and not much to do. You see Lew, I'm able to do much now, and I wouldn't 'come down' any way, if things hadn't gone so powerful bad—but I won't bother you about that. I just want you to put me through, if you know my fix. You see I ain't particular, only something." "Cass—My dear old friend, you're all right, but I would do anything in the world for you, in my power. You see, I'm afraid I can't explain it to you, you cannot understand how many persons there are trying to get an office, and how few get it. You see you would not understand it. I do not see any thing just now, but I'll keep my eye on you. I will find out whenever you can; I shall be pretty busy now, for a while." The farmer called the next morning. The secretary was "very much engaged," but in a hurried manner said: "I'm on the lookout. I'll keep my eye on you." "It is unnecessary to lengthen the story. Day after day the answer was the same in effect—'I'm too busy to do it.' 'You see Lew, I'm able to do much now, and I wouldn't 'come down' any way, if things hadn't gone so powerful bad—but I won't bother you about that. I just want you to put me through, if you know my fix. You see I ain't particular, only something.' "Ten days passed in this way, the old rustic had seen Washington. His patience was used up, and he had only money enough left to get home when he would see Lew once more, with the same promptness as ever. The secretary "was very busy," but the old farmer was not to be put off this time. "Now Lew, just listen a minute. You've told me again and again, if there was anything you could do, you'd do it. I have found something you can do for me. I know you can, and that's all I want now." The secretary "My dear old friend, I am so glad. Just tell me. You know I would do anything in my power to help you. You can't know how

THE EVIDENCE ALL IN AND ARGUMENT BEGUN.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a vertical crease down the center. A small dark spot is visible near the top left corner.



[illegible]

